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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Attack on Jews in Bucharest.

Prompt Interference of the Government.

Thiers's Message to the Assembly.

Internationals to be Suppressed.

Opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Death of Prof. Robert Bentley.

Attack on the Jews in Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, September 13.—The people of this city, excited by a false report that the Jews had sacrificed a Christian child, made an attack on the Market Place. The government promptly interfered with a strong force. The general arrests attended the leaders of the riot and restored order. No attempt has been made to renew the disturbance.

Message from Thiers to the Assembly.

LONDON, September 13.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times*, from Versailles, says that Thiers sent a message to the Assembly on Tuesday, which will be read to-day. He urges the adoption of the proposition for the provisional increase of taxes, and is sorry that the weariness of the members and the approach of vacation prevents the discussion of the new taxes with the necessary freedom of mind. He thinks it best that the Chambers soon separate, and re-assemble at an early day. In conclusion, the President says he relies on the patriotism of the country to preserve perfect tranquility and order, which France needs to revive her credit.

New French Minister to Washington.

PARIS, September 13.—M. de Tocqueville, nephew of the late distinguished statesman and politician, will probably receive the appointment as French Minister to Washington.

Census of Berlin.

BERLIN, September 13.—It is thought the census of Berlin, now being taken, will show a population of nine hundred thousand.

New International Society to be Suppressed.

SALISBURY, September 13.—It has been decided by Bismarck, Count Von Benst and the other diplomats who remained here after the departure of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, to suppress the International Society, and settle finally the Schleswig question.

Successful Opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

LONDON, September 13.—A dispatch from Italy announces that the Mont Cenis tunnel has been successfully opened, and that trains are now passing through it without delay.

Doncaster Races. Leger Won by Queen Victoria's Colt—Death of Prof. Bentley.

LONDON, September 13.—The great Doncaster St. Leger race came off this afternoon, and was won by Baron de Hirsch's colt Hannah, by Newminster, with Albert Victor coming in second and Ringwood third.

It is announced that thirty-five collieries, iron workers at Monmouthshire, Wales, will strike unless the rise of ten per cent. on their wages is accorded them.

The abscess with which Queen Victoria has been afflicted was opened yesterday, and the result is reported satisfactory.

Professor Robert Bentley, publisher of the *People's Key*, died to-day.

The election for a member of Parliament in preceding at Truro, Cornwall, indications are that Mr. Hogg, Conservative, will beat Jenkins, the nominee of the Liberals.

The introduction into the London market of a Paraguayan loan of £3,000,000 is announced.

Street Railways in Java—Cotton Exhibition.

LONDON, September 13.—The American institution of street railways has established itself in the island of Java. A line has just been opened to public use in the city of Batavia.

A cotton exhibition is proposed to be held at Manchester in 1873.

The report that Vernon Harcourt, intends to resign his seat in Parliament is false.

The Allen steamship Hibernian sails to Halifax will hereafter leave Liverpool on Wednesday.

The people of Cardiff are intensely indignant that the American ship Lord Clive was not saluted first with cheers on board.

Suppression of Gambling in Spain.

MADRID, September 13.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order for the dismissal of all police inspectors who have failed to enforce the law suppressing the conversion of gambling houses.

King Amadeus has entirely recovered, and is at Torregrina, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

Letter of Thanks to American Sailors.

BUCHAREST, September 13.—Prince Carol, the Belgians has sent a letter of thanks to the crew of the United States war steamer Juniata, for saving the lives of the crew of a boat that capsized in the Scheldt.

Sporting News.

LONDON, September 13.—The St. Leger was won by Hannah, by Monarch. Betting just before the start was five to two against Hannah; five to one against Albert Victor, and twelve to one against Ringwood. The race was a fine one and the course in splendid condition.

France and Italy.

FLORENCE, September 13.—The *Opinione* states that the Comtesse Remusa, the French Minister, declares that France accepts the accomplished facts in Italy. She only wishes to be assured of the independence of the Pope secured. The renewal of cordial relations between France and Italy, therefore, is possible.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 13.—The steamships New York and Berlin have arrived at Southampton.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 13, 4:00 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 86⅝; 10-40s, 86½; do '67, 92½; 10-40s 90⅛.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—5-20s of '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 57 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—Cotton firm middling uplands 9¾d.

Corn—No. 1 Mixed 32s 9d.

Lard 46s 9d@48 9⅜d.

POLITICAL.

Speech of W S. Groesbeck at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, September 13.—Hon. W. S. Groesbeck addressed a Democratic meeting in this city this evening. The speaker started out with a reference to the changes in the political situation during the past ten years, and the condition of the country previous to that time, when slavery deprived one in every nine of the inherent privileges and immunities of citizenship. He then considered the changes in the manner of administering the government, including the amendments to the constitution abolishing slavery and conferring the right of suffrage on the colored people, these being the result of a bloody and costly civil war. This result is now declared in the constitution. The result is now declared in the constitution. The result is now declared in the constitution. The

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT E. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

SOME of the New York papers are publishing extracts from the life of VICTORIA WOODHULL, the authorship of which is attributed to THEODORE TILTON. We expect to hear that Mr. TILTON indignantly denies the slander, for few men could long survive such a distinction. Mr. TILTON, like other men, has some enemies. We conclude that when he ascertains who it is that has set afloat this story of authorship, he will know who is his greatest enemy. The book itself, judging from the extracts which have been printed, is about the worst that has appeared openly during the present generation. We hold ourselves ready to do Mr. TILTON the service of printing his denial.

AMONG the Delegates to the Republican State Convention from New York city, selected by the anti CONKLING-MURPHY Republicans or anti-Custom House faction, as they are sometimes designated, are HORACE GREELEY, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON, Judge PORTER and other equally distinguished members of the party. The other wing will select in the course of a few days. Now this may be pleasant exercise for those engaged in it, but is not so viewed by the Republican party at large, especially as the quarrel is made over Gen. GRANT. The time has come when the party has a right to demand that the saying "let us have peace," which everybody takes for his motto, shall be put in practice and have some practical significance. And it strikes us that no one is so strong for this work or has so deep an interest as the trusted author himself.

THE Germans of New York who have heretofore acted with the Tammany party, are bolting it now almost to the last man. German-Americans cannot be made to support rascalities perpetrated in the name of Democracy. Their idea of Democracy is something quite different from Tammany's. They have the sagacity to perceive that the success of the so-called Democratic party in the country would be simply enlarging the area of Tammany's operations, and this is the conclusion which intelligent people generally will adopt. It will not do to assert that the Tammanyists are condemned by the party at large. The Democratic State Committee of New York met last week, when HOBARTO SEYMOUR and "Boss" TWEED fraternized lovingly, and no word was uttered by any one condemnatory of Tammany's rascalities. From no quarter, if we except the Germans, is such condemnation heard.

THE latest advices from Alexandria state that Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER was still in office as Consul General, although his conduct in the estimation of the people of this country has been such as to require his prompt removal. The Rev. Mr. STRONG, who made the serious charges against BUTLER, is known to many persons of great respectability and influence in this part of the country, who have been confidently looking for BUTLER'S removal, on the ground that this was necessary to preserve the reputation of the United States in that part of the world. No man understands better than Secretary FISH the importance of our representatives abroad being gentlemen of good character at least, and it is doubtful whether he could do a wiser thing in this case, if he wishes to secure both character and capacity, than to remove BUTLER and appoint STRONG in his place.

POSSIBLY some of the readers of the Pittsburgh *Post* have been looking for a word or sign of condemnation of the Tammanyites; if so, they have thus far looked in vain. The Democratic organ utters no such word, makes no such sign. The reason is simple: the Tammany leaders constitute the head and direction of the Democratic party, not only in New York, but in the country. The central idea is to transfer the Tammany leaders to Washington, a larger field of operations. Running the Federal Government the Tammany plan would be a glorious idea in execution to those inside, whatever the effect on the country at large might be. The "swag" would be greater and the bond correspondingly stronger. In the prospect of this nice little arrangement failing the *Post* is silent. The exposure of the Tammany rascalities and the consequent uprising of the people inflicted a fearful blow on its party,—we see already the members and body itself writhing and withering on account of the crushing of its head, located in Tammany. The people have the intelligence to apply the argument that leads to the only logical conclusion; that the sins of Tammany are the sins of the Democratic party, and for this the party should suffer condemnation.

THE quarrel between CONNOLLY and HALL is likely to prove the beginning of the end with the Tammany leaders. Although this falling out may not insure honest men their dues, it may possibly cause some of the Tammany scoundrels to get their deserts; for the chances are that some of them will tell the truth concerning their joint iniquities. TWEED, it is said, stands by CONNOLLY as against HALL, who, perceiving that somebody must play the part of JONAH, seems to have selected the Comptroller and attempted to throw him overboard. The inference to be drawn from the fact that TWEED sticks to CONNOLLY is, that they are essential to each other, at least that CONNOLLY is essential to TWEED, and possibly they are the two biggest scoundrels of the gang. However this may be, the case has another aspect of importance. These Tammany leaders are essentially the embodiment of the Democratic party of the country, and a quarrel among them may divide the party. At all events party papers will be expected to take sides, and we shall watch with interest to see whether the *Post* here goes with the TWEED-CONNOLLY or the HALL branch of the party. In other days a division in the Cabinet or separation of statesmen on great questions has been the occasion of division, but that was before the party came so completely under the Tammany rule. Now when Tammany divides the party must also; therefore, in addition to the possibility of getting some of the leaders into the penitentiary the quarrel has an important bearing on the future of the great and virtuous Democratic party.

CONFERENCE AT GASTEIN.

Though the engagements entered into as the result of the imperial conferences at Gastein have not yet been published, enough is known concerning their general character to inspire agreeable hopes in all who wish to see the nations living at peace with one another. To avow expectations of permanent national quiet as the consummation of royal meetings and colloquies, may seem rash, or even foolish. In the present case, however, there are reasons which may afford some warrant for the anticipation that sunshine is to come out of the encounter. One result of these conferences is certainly an alliance offensive and defensive between Germany and Austria. The two powers have arrived at a perfect understanding with each other, and have formed a league for the maintenance of the peace against all disturbers. Italy has been invited to join the league, and her internal interests are so manifestly concerned in the preservation of the peace for many years to come, that she is not likely to reject the proposal. The danger of interposition on the part of France whenever France may feel able to interpose, must also seem to Italy a reason for accepting the offered German alliance. The arrangement thus reported to have been effected, looks much like the carrying out of the policy which Prince BISMARCK has always proclaimed as the proper consequence of the achievement of German unity. And not only he, but eminent English and Italian statesmen, long ago, saw in the establishment of a powerful pacific state in the center of Europe, a means of securing the permanent peace of the continent. Against Germany, Austria and Italy united, neither Russia alone nor France alone is likely to make any attempt. Though Russia, alarmed by reports of what had been done at Gastein, is said to be making great preparations for war, and to have made to France offers of alliances, it is not likely that hostilities will be the result. France, with an army barely sufficient to maintain order at home and with its finances in the most embarrassed condition, cannot, for many years undertake a war even in union with Russia. Indeed, the Czar seeing himself hopelessly defeated by Germany in his hereditary schemes for the acquisition of Constantinople, and for the overthrow of Turkey, is much more likely to withdraw his attention from European affairs and to devote his energies to the development of his Empire in the East. If these views are at all well founded, the conferences at Gastein first prove to the world how much it was interested in the consummation of German unity. By the event those petty States whose ever recurring feuds disturbed all Europe through so many centuries, have been consolidated into a great pacific power, able to overawe and repel the semi-barbarous Muscovites and Cossacks on the one side, and to render harmless the vain, fickle, ambitious warloving Kelts, on the other side.

When hearing of the result of these Gastein conferences, one cannot but think of the long rivalry, or rather fierce hostility, between the two great Chancellors, who, after many years of conflict, have at length arrived at an agreement concerning matters of so much importance to the world. As a member of the Saxon ministry, Count BEUST was the advocate of what was known as the "Triad idea"—that is, he was in favor of forming a union of the small German States as a counterpoise to the powers of Austria and Prussia. This "idea" was especially odious to BISMARCK, who was laboring with all his ingenuity and resources to reduce all the small States under the control of Prussia. When the controversy became a war, BEUST was the leading spirit of the coalition which in 1866 fought against the Prussian scheme. In fact, BISMARCK was so exasperated at BEUST that, when he made peace with Saxony, the retirement of the latter from the ministry was one indispensible condition. When Count BEUST entered the Austrian service no doubt one comfort of his office was the position of antagonism in which he might still wage indirect warfare upon the Prussian Chancellor. It is certain that as foreign minister, then President of the Council and finally Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, he did all he could to cherish hatred of Prussia and to forward the plans of revenge for Sadowa cherished by the Court. But as he became better acquainted with the condition of the Empire, he is said to have discovered the hopelessness of the enterprise, and to have counseled neutrality when Prussia became involved in war with France. In the conferences at Gastein he and BISMARCK, since so many years bitter enemies, laid aside their resentments to arrange measures for the prosperity of both Empires and to secure the peace of Europe.

GEN. J. W. PHELPS, of Vermont, an old army officer, a perfectly upright man, incapable of misrepresentation, and who was with Butler on his New Orleans expedition, and subsequently "displaced" by him, has accepted the invitation he gave for his former comrades to say what they think of him. Among other things Gen. Phelps says:

"The moment Butler was put in command at New Orleans, that moment the old institution of the contraband, and began to traffic in negroes at once. He began by organizing them to their masters, and to receive on his part unlimited facilities for trade and accumulating a rapid fortune. His brother and brother-in-law were his right and left hand men, into whose pockets he could pour thousands by a single turn of his pen. It was not to the pecuniary interests of the General that the war should be waged energetically and brought to a speedy end."

After narrating the manner Butler protracted operations to serve his own interest, Gen. Phelps adds:

"In the meantime Gen. Butler, delighted with power and distinction, and in a position to make money beyond the dreams of avarice, was making a brilliant display of brief authority in New Orleans. One of the last acts that the forces which the Government had entrusted for the command of on withdrawing from Vicksburg down to New Orleans, was to collect cotton in the region from which they had been taken. An officer of a Vermont regiment, Colonel Peabody, was charged with the supervision of the affair, and he was assigned, with a detachment of his regiment, to the duty. Colonel Peabody, after they had been employed in Government service against the enemy as mulch diggers."

"THE Green of the Period" is the curious title of a little book which appears to have given much valuable information to a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*. It has been the general impression that wall paper of a bright green color only were injurious to health from the arsenic used in making them. But the analysis of eminent chemists proves that every paper which contains any green in the pattern, no matter how little or of what shade, contains arsenic, as a general rule, and is, therefore, harmful. The paint greens frequently contain large quantities of arsenic of copper, the brilliant color being toned down by chalk or white lead. Arsenic being exceedingly volatile its effects, by inhalation both of the gaseous emanations and the impalpable dust thrown off from the paper are highly dangerous. The *Medical Journal* is of the opinion that many of the mysterious diseases of the present day are attributable to this cause, and mentions an instance where a household of fourteen persons mysteriously suffered the effects of slow poisoning for twelve years before it was discovered to have been produced by arsenical wall papers. During those twelve years numerous physicians were consulted, but none succeeded in affording more than a temporary relief to the peculiar and obstinate symptoms. When at length the idea was suggested that arsenic papers were the cause of the mischief, all papers containing green were removed and analyzed. The symptoms of poisoning were soon relieved.

J. N. JOHNSON, M. P., communicates to the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* an account of some of the wonderful skeletons found in a grave or pit near Cayuga. He says: "The size of some of the bones is truly wonderful, indicating a race of giants in the past. The grave, when first opened, is supposed to have contained about two hundred skeletons, many of their bones quite perfect. I found several bones which I am confident would have given, had the skeleton been perfect, a measurement of over seven feet. The grave had been covered by the roots of a large tree, which stands in close proximity to it, giving evidence that it must be of its antiquity. Found in the grave were shells of large size, pipes, axes and beads of different patterns, all of which can still be seen on the premises. There are indications of many more such graves on the farm as the one already found, but there is no doubt but that more will ere long be opened."

RAILROAD engineers will be interested in knowing that recent reports from Switzerland seem to indicate that such steep grades as that on the Mount Cenis Railroad, even with the exercise of the greatest precautions, are not entirely safe. An ascending passenger train on this well-known road was recently stopped by the inability of the locomotive to carry it any further. All the brakes were applied as tight as possible, but absolutely without effect; the train began to slip down gradually, and was beyond the control of the engineer and brakemen, when the timely arrival of a second train with a fresh engine fortunately saved it a shocking descent. The slipping train had acquired but little velocity, otherwise it would have been impossible to hold it, even by means of the other locomotive.

A VERY exciting dog case was settled before Justice Wilson, of Washington county, last week. It seems Mr. Henry Burch owned a very quiet, peaceable but knowing Newfoundland dog, which had been trained to draw the baby's carriage, to drive cattle, to turn the churning machine, and we know not what other useful tricks. Now this dog, on Sunday, trespassed on the premises of John Whitaker, a neighbor, for which the small fat terrier dog, and the latter (the dog), jealous of the acquirements of his shaggy neighbor, or forgetful of the respect due to great attainments, pitched into Mr. Burch, and did make an assault on him, against the peace and dignity of the State. Attempts were made to part them, but ineffectually, and at length Whitaker drew a pistol and shot Burch's dog dead. These facts appeared upon the trial, and the jury rendered a verdict of $50 for Burch.

RUFUS W. ANDREWS, who, as the reader knows, is a leading New York city Republican, tells some hard stories of Tom Murphy, the Collector, with whom he used to be thick. He has not, so far as is known in public speech, as a fact within his own knowledge, that Tom struck a bargain, some three years ago, with the Tammany posts, by which he got certain friends of his on the tax commissioners' list. He says that he himself was privy to the transaction, as was Senator Folger and other gentlemen. He further says that Tom is mixed up with Tweed, Connolly and Connolly in sundry real estate speculations.

OUR iron ship building the Philadelphia *North American* says: "More than two-thirds of all the iron vessels built in America have been sent forth from our shipyards on the Delaware, and fresh orders are being constantly filled. The yards at Wilmington and Chester have their hands full, and are busy. At Philadelphia we have four iron steamers on the stocks for the Liverpool trade, besides other craft, and the yard at Chelsea is not less busy. These establishments all grow constantly stronger in capital, skill, experience, machinery and resources, and attract more and more patronage from all parts of the country."

THE failure of a glass jar manufacturer in Philadelphia, with liabilities to the amount of $200,000, and assets to the amount of only $100,000, and the suspension of the brewery, Lemmon, Ege, Wahnt street, with liabilities to the amount of $100,000, alleging ability to pay in full, are reported by the Commercial.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "A respected contemporary charges that the campaign in Pennsylvania is dull and the Republicans apathetic. This might have been true a month ago, but it is not so now. The change is daily becoming enthusiastic, and promises to end in one of the greatest victories we have ever achieved."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Baltimore, which has already one line of foreign steamships running to a German port, is about to try the experiment of a French line to Havre.

Charles Rutledam, of Philadelphia, who had nine thousand dollars, greenbacks, in a trunk in the Atlantic Hotel at Cape May, which trunk and greenbacks he supposed to have been burned with the hotel on the 26th of August, 1869, has recently found out that the trunk was saved by R. S. Clarke, a colored waiter, who invested part of the money in a house in Philadelphia and had the rest in cash, all of which property he has given up to the lawful owner. It is stated that Clarke's windfall was made known by a woman-servant of the hotel who happened to be cognizant of it.

Writing from Abilene, Kansas, the great center of the Texas cattle trade, a correspondent says there are not less than 200,000 head of cattle on the prairies about and south of the place. The prices are lower than ever before, and the drovers seem determined not to sell at present prices, but say they will winter their herds and stay until next spring.

The Knights Templar demonstration in Baltimore next week will certainly be a grand affair. It is estimated that there will be more than five thousand Knights in full uniform in line in the procession on Thursday, should the weather prove favorable.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Farmers' Club it was represented that during the past season, in addition to the ordinary drawback of dry weather, the farms in some sections of Missouri were overrun with bugs and insects. First they had the Colorado bug. They could manage them very well, and had consequently cleared them out entirely. After that came the striped blister beetle, longer than the Colorado bug, immense quantities of which they found in droves in the corn fields, in the stubble fields, and everywhere. They eat corn stalks, cabbages, beets, etc. They would consume all the vegetables in the garden, and then turn and eat up the weeds. They had also a great many chinch bugs. They did not damage the wheat much, but in passing through a field of corn you would find a great many ears damaged by them.

One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasburg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ but of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfill their errand—the shell remained imbedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

A German in the old country writes to the Chief of Police of St. Louis in this strain: "About two years ago I received a letter from a friend in your country in which it was stated that my wife had been found guilty of larceny, for which crime she was hung. The notice I received with the greatest delight on account of the trouble she had caused me. I have, or my children have, an inheritance which I cannot recover from the court until I can prove that my wife is dead. I therefore apply to you, the president of the police, to inquire if the woman was hung for larceny, and hope you will inform me as soon as possible."

A remarkable instance of rapid traveling is noted, which a few years since would have seemed incredible. On the afternoon of August 24 a gentleman left San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad, and arrived in London before the expiration of seventeen days from the time of his departure. He reached New York just in time to get on board a steamer bound to Liverpool, and the steamer made a very quick passage, and the traveler left her promptly for an express train in the same hour that she arrived in the Mersey. If the improvements in steam engines accomplish what is expected by some experts, the transit between San Francisco and London will be effected by 1890 pretty regularly within fifteen days.

The street car conductors of Philadelphia, feeling themselves aggrieved at the manner in which they are spoken of by their employers, held a convention on last Sunday afternoon, and after recounting their wrongs at great length concluded their reports as follows: If what the "Board" alleges be true, that the conductors are thieves, discharge them, and pay wages sufficient to secure honor, honesty and integrity. Reduce the hours of labor three or four hours per day, treat the employees as though they were men, and sustain and protect them in the performance of their duties. If these things were done men would make applications for positions who would be faithful, and elevate the character of the profession.

It is stated that the farmers in many localities of California are using strychnine to aid them to get rid of the squirrel, gopher, and other pests. They find this plan much more effectual than any other. A farmer named Anderson gathered a two-horse wagon load of rabbits and squirrels from his fields in Mercer county last week, having put the poison out only a couple of days before. His plan was to deposit the strychnine in watermelons, which were unmercifully scattered over his premises

PERSONAL.

Don Abel Stearns, who died recently in San Francisco, was a native of Massachusetts, and settled in Los Angeles forty-three years ago. He never sought any office, but was very influential in bringing California into the American Union. He was at one time the richest man in the State, owning several hundred thousand acres of land and 100,000 head of neat cattle, but, owing to reverses, died comparatively poor.

In addition to the annual domestic product of sewed corsets, amounting to one million five hundred thousand pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments, there were imported last year about 10,000,000 dozen corsets, or 120,000,000 pair. This quantity, it is calculated, is sufficient to supply three pair to every adult female in the country. Near Strasburg, in Germany, there are fifteen houses, one hand-looms employed in weaving corsets for the American market. One man sets a warper, and two women as finishers, are required to each loom. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases five per cent. every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about two hundred dozen of them are shipped to this city annually.

The marriage of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Mrs. Catherine Le Roy Edgar, at Newport, a few days since, is said to be the first instance of a Protestant being married in a Catholic church. Even King Charles was not allowed that privilege when he took a bride of another faith, and a special dispensation was procured on this occasion. Mrs. Bonaparte clings to her old belief, and this favor is a great one in the Roman Church. Mr. Bonaparte is the grand son of Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, and grand nephew of Napoleon I. By the laws of the Catholic Church he is, in case of the death of the Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of France, should the family again come into power. Had Mr. Bonaparte never declared the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte to Miss Patterson null and void, and Miss Patterson-Bonaparte has always protested that her grandson would eventually occupy the throne. But this is mere speculation.

A correspondent, writing from Abilene, Kansas, says he saw there for the first time the notorious "Wild Bill." He is Marshal of the city, walks the streets with his revolvers and rifle, the latter always strapped to his side, is tall, rather a good shaped face, his hair falls in graceful ringlets over his shoulders, is auburn and is dressed in the style of "Buffalo Bill." His countenance, eyes and nose are not unlike a woman's; his countenance, however, has something of the nature of a panther or wild-cat in his peculiar composition; he is a terror to evil-doers and himself an evil-doer himself, if reports can be relied upon.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is said to be in the habit of sneering her loquacious lodgers confidentially, that she always loved Louis Napoleon—even before she married him—but that, since their fall from power, his recognition of her existence, and his patience in the midst of adversity, and his devotion and affection to the point where worship is supposed to begin.

Lord Dufferin, a great-grandson of the author of "The School for Scandal," and nephew of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, presided at the Belfast Scott centenary and made a speech of conspicuous felicity. His lordship himself entered the world of literature some years ago, and achieved great popularity by his "Letters from High Latitudes." Of late he has occupied himself almost exclusively with politics, and holds office in the present government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sheridan is one of the few famous *literateurs* of the last century, who has not himself produced anything. It will be remembered that Miss Moltke, daughter of the historian, last year married one of his antiquarian colleagues. This is a family which supports the theory of hereditary genius. Lord Dufferin's mother is a woman of great ability, and some time since produced a very successful drama.

The Cheney Case.

[From the Chicago Republican, *September* 13.]

Of course there was a practical object in the Episcopal denomination's "Cheney Church on Sunday. That object was to afford the wardens an opportunity to demonstrate their continued allegiance to the authority of the diocese, or, by opposing the Bishop, and sustaining their rector, to furnish the occasion, hitherto wanting, for bringing the case into the civil courts. The wardens, we believe, do not admit that they offered any opposition to the lawful ministrations of the Bishop. The latter is evidently of a different opinion; and it is understood that an injunction will be at once applied for to restrain the wardens from further exercising the functions of their office, on the ground that by maintaining a rector who is not a minister of the Episcopal church, they have violated the charter. The subject will probably be considered in the Diocesan Convention, which meets to-day. The substantial matter involved is the possession of the church property. Common report has it, by the way, that if the Bishop succeeds in ousting the recalcitrant wardens and rector and their supporters, the negotiation of a loan on the church, and on the property being mortgaged so heavily as to leave but a small margin clear. The further progress of the case will be watched with unabated interest, especially by members of the Episcopal denomination.

The Miami Valley Tobacco Crop.

The tobacco used in Montgomery, Butler, Warren, Preble, Darke, Miami, Greene and Clarke counties, Ohio, and Wayne county, Indiana, will this year, it is believed, reach 45,000 boxes, while last year, the crop was only about 25,000 boxes. Besides being a larger crop, the leaf itself is larger and finer than usual. A noticeable feature this year has been the few worms upon the plants. In some places the number, which is usually legion, has been so few that it has hardly been necessary to look after them. One reason assigned for this freedom from what is usually a dangerous pest is the cultivation of the Jamestown weed, and the use of arsenic in the blossom of the same. The usual method is to plant the weed at intervals among the tobacco, and when the weed is in blossom to place two or three drops of a syrup made from arsenic in each flower. The juice that produces the worm takes this preparation and dies. This plan has been pursued for a year or two in the vicinity of Miamisburg, the center of the tobacco producing region, with much success, and the experiences of the present year have so clearly demonstrated the efficacy that it appears quite sure this method will come into general use.

A NEW hotel, the "Rennert House," was opened in Baltimore this week, and is claimed to be the handsomest and most complete in that city. It is situated half a square from Barnum's, is four stories high, with Mansard roof additional, and has a depth of two hundred feet. The front is of white marble, and the interior said to exceed anything of the kind ever attempted in Baltimore. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and has already become one of the most fashionable in the city.

THE *Tribune* learns that Mr. Bennett has been notified that the *Herald* must not publish the business cards of abortionists any longer, under penalty of prosecution under the statute. No less than $18 such advertisements, it says, have appeared in the *Herald* within thirty days, while the *Mercury* in four weeks time has printed 126. As the maximum statutory penalty for each offense is a fine of $1,000 or a year's imprisonment, we imagine that if the notification has been given, it will be obeyed.

"Come Back! Come Fac'!! My Hieland Chief!"

To the Editor of the Commercial:

And so my friend Murdoch, who sallied out so valiantly with visor up and lance in rest, like a knight of the olden time, turns the bridle of his Rosinante, and limps out of the lists, with the exclamation that even the badly damaged Councilman Burgwin was "a thrice happy man" for having shunned the encounter with "the man in the iron mask," who "knows" so much, and pops away at the chivalry from behind a hedge! And now he "leaves me alone in my glory."

Well, good bye, friend Councilman of the Twenty-second. People, as you say of yourself, "live and learn," and perhaps the lesson may be a useful one.

Before we part, however, I must needs pick up some of the Parthian arrows which you fling back over your shoulder in your flight.

You think the TAX-payer *knows* too much. He was only an humble *inquirer* "picking up shells on the shores of the great ocean Truth," and he interrogated you kindly, but you refused to answer what you *do* know, but won't tell.

He did not say that you had voted "no park" on the former occasion, as you had been careful to tell us that you were *abroad* at the *time of the election*. We only asked you why you were *opposed* to it *when you were at home*? and this is one of the many things he *don't know*. But you say *you* don't know that the people are to be *compelled* to have a park and asked you what part of the bill *compels* them. I want to know whether I have no answer.

"Oh, yes! I always answer anxious inquirers, and particularly Councilmen, in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and as this is one of the things I *do* know, and as you insist on being informed, I will answer, though *you* don't.

The bill you voted for deprived the people of the negative the old law gave them, and was so framed confessedly by the ring—of which you have *unfortunately*—because it was known by the *knowing* ones that the people would vote it down, if they were allowed the privilege: and when that bill was amended by the Legislature so as to give the people a vote, it was so contrived, as you may see if you will read it, that they should not have it in the case of the disagreement, of *observers* of the proprietors in either of which cases they were to go into court and appropriate the land and bind the city and take possession, without a *vote*, which meant that they were to take the Schenly property, and was intended just for it. And yet you voted to authorize Mr. Burgwin and his committee to take the identical property by proceedings in court, which set the people aside. Perhaps you will say that you considered yourself sworn to take his opinion like that of Mr. Lloyd. But you have the answer, and if you doubted it and still believe in him after the late explosion of the water ordinance, you can take his opinion or go to the City Solicitor and get his.

You still think that you were bound to pin your faith to the Water Committee, and that it would have required the skill of an engineer to suggest the simple inquiry whether the *four* or *five* million* you voted away on an ordinance—which turns out to be no ordinance at all—might not have been saved by having the works up a few hundred feet, or extending the pipes a little further into the river! Oh, Mr. Murdoch! Your faith is great, undoubtedly, but it is not a *saving one*; and if your love for one of the Councils to save their money and not to throw it away, will not accept your offer of blind submission, but judge you by your *works*.

You say you *did* vote for men *outside* to serve on the Water Commission, but do not say how many. It seems clear, however, that you did vote for the *exclamation* candidates, Mr. Lloyd included, who went in with the *Journal*, and without the record of a vote as the law requires, and although the same law declares that no member of Councils shall be eligible to any office created in his term! You are fairly entitled, however, upon your own statement, to the benefit of the opinion that there were *one or two* men outside who were fitted for the place, which was indeed a mighty liberal concession for a Councilman.

You charge me, in conclusion, with coolly and recklessly "asserting an untruth." This was not kind of you, Mr. Murdoch; but will you do me the favor of pointing out any one statement of mine that was untrue? And if you can show it, then as a stout and true knight never flies, just wheel your steed again, and strike me at the vulnerable point, and you may then amble away in triumph, abetted by the Park and Water Committees, amid the blare of trumpets and the plaudits of the Ring, unless you prefer, as you say, to "leave me alone in my glory."

A TAX-PAYER.

Financial Comparison—New York and Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Later revelations shine, apropos of a statement from the New York *Times*, as republished by you, that the debt of that city is not less than two hundred millions, or more that 18% per cent. of the assessed valuation of its property, and 30 per cent. of the assessed valuation of *real estate*, which is the only part that can be counted on to pay the debt," and it is described, of course, as "an enormous burthen."

Has it ever occurred to the Pittsburgh press and tax-payers, who are alike astounded at this exhibit, to look at home?

The present debt of Pittsburgh is about twenty-seven per cent. on its whole taxable valuation, real and personal, and its Councils have determined, so far as in them lies, to add at least *four millions* (as President Oliver confesses) for new water works, and about four and a half millions for a Park, which will increase it to over sixty-four per cent., or the equivalent of six hundred and eighty-eight millions on the whole valuation of New York, which would amount to ninety three per cent. on its freehold.

These are simple figures which anybody can test. What have the tax-payers to say about them? Is there anything in the operations of Cheney Brothers & Co. to compare with them? And if they are making this debt unnecessarily, as they clearly are, what difference does it make to them whether it goes into the pockets of the *others* or the *Councilmen*? Can Pittsburgh survive it? And will the tax payers stand by and see it perish, while they are talking about the rascalities of the New York Ring?

A TAX-PAYER.

THE COUNTRY LIFE.

Not what we would, but what we must,
Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is not reached by any line but
In tasking and in giving.
Sweetly doth he sleep who sought the plow
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet
Have worn its stony highways,
Familiar with its haunted street,
Its humming marts and busy mart,
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there, I hope, my grave will be.

Old homestead!—in that old, gray town,
Thy vane is seaward blowing;
Thy ship of state has sunk or drawn
To where the tide is flowing
Below the town, their sails all furled,
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country house,
Istand with green shade!
Some peach-trees, with unfruitful boughs,
A few sere flowers, and
No flowers, or only such as rise
Self-sown, poor things, which all despise.

Dear country home! can I forget
The least of thy sweet trifles?
The wind-flower and the violet,
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
The rock-maple, whose crimson sign,
And in the woods the Indian pipe?

Happy the man who finds his field,
Content with rustic labor,
Earth's treasures all around him yield,
Hay what may to his neighbor.
Well does the man deserve it? can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!
For both the best, the truest,
That with the earliest race began,
And last must outlive the rest;
Their cities perished long ago,
Who first forsook the rural life we know.

Prehapsenor Rabelo too will fail;
If so, no lamentations,
For Master Rabelo will shelter all,
And feed the unborn nations!
Yes, and the world that summons now
Will then be beaten to the plow.

—From *H. Stoddard's Poems.*

The Development of a New Country by Means of Railroads.

The immediate benefit derived from railroad building through a fertile country is manifest at several points along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. While new towns now spring up in the most hilly and uninviting portions of the country, and older towns have grown apace, several new towns and villages have sprung up in Southwest Missouri that have had a most wonderful growth. North Springfield, Pierce City, Verona, Seneca, and other towns have been generally very neatly and substantially built up, since the railroad was completed to those points, and upon inquiry on a late trip, we learned that they have each now a population of about one hundred for each month of their existence, or about eleven months old have fifteen hundred inhabitants. The future growth of those new towns largely depends upon the settlement and cultivation of the surrounding country; and this must depend upon what is as surely influenced by the liberality and enterprise of the railroad company as the thermometer is influenced by heat and cold.

Financial Affairs.

The market for mining shares on the New York Exchange during the week has again been active, both for foreign and British descriptions, and especially for the former. Pacific shares have commanded a large share of attention, at an average of 1½ per cent. the much improved prospects of the mines. The advices from Utah, received principally through private sources (some of which will be seen in another column), are most encouraging, leaving no doubt about the value of these extensive mines. Shares are steady, at former prices. In Eberhart and Aurora there has been a considerable business. A dividend of £1 per share has been declared. South Aurora shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and close 5½ to 5¾. Sweetland Creek, Birdseye Creek, the Argonaut, and Justice shares about the same in price, but a healthy tone pervades the market.—*London Mining Journal.*

A SOUTHERN correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes: "I have seen or heard from nearly all the men in the South who have tried Chinese labor, and with the single exception named they fully believe in the system and are enthusiastically in favor of Chinese immigration and labor. The Chinese are greatly desired, especially in the cotton sections. A gentleman of New Orleans has gone to China after some more."

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of day and night is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises and falls during the day in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or india rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To carry one's system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it be comes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the various intermittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That honesty lies at the bottom of success, "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1858, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co. Enu-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Monastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co's Celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

The Best. The Cheapest.

This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghenies.
Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.
The high character and unchanged colour strength and quality of the Manufacturers

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and inducing reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

We solicit the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1871.

The demand for money in this market is more active, and such as comes from good borrowers is readily met. The full line of deposits at the various banks is well maintained, and should their regular customers need large accommodations during the fall season we have no doubt but the most liberal facilities in the way of discounts can be afforded.

—The investment demand for sound home securities, which pay from six to eight per cent. per annum, is pretty brisk. Pittsburgh and Connellsville gas, Allegheny Valley 7s, and 7-30s, and sundry municipal bonds, are steadily in request, and are absorbing large amounts of hitherto comparatively idle money.

—The New York *Times*, referring to the *Herald*, says: One of our contemporaries professes to have made the discovery that the Secretary has committed himself to the payment of $100,000,000 gold, in redemption of 5-20s of 1862, without proper safeguards against embarrassment. There need be little of no concern on this point. The secured subscriptions to the New Loan in Europe amount to $50,000,000, and in this country to $50,000,000, and it would be no hardship to the Treasury, but a saving of interest, and a public convenience, which the whole country, as well as our trading classes, would heartily welcome, if the owners of these subscriptions should be paid in other 5-20s than the class advertised. The Secretary would thus be compelled to use his gold surplus, which for nearly three years past has averaged $100,000,000 Government from three to five millions gold interest per annum. But there is no probability—scarcely a possibility—that more than $30,000,000, if so much, of the $150,000,000 subscribed, will be turned into the Treasury in other 5-20s than of the class advertised for redemption. The present gold surplus is $80,000,000. The customs of the next twelve weeks (to December 1) will afford not less than $30,000,000 more, while the intermediate gold interest to be paid out in November is only $12,000,000.

—Government bonds declined from ⅛ to ¼ on some of the issues, and closed dull.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝
Gold	113⅞	114

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00	4:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
C. & H.	99⅝	100⅛	101⅛	100	100⅛	100
Do. Scrip	94⅞	94½	94⅝	96	95⅞	96
Erie	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Reading	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	115	114⅞
Harlem						
Mich. Cent						
Lake Shore	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Illinois Cent			137			
Chess. & Ohio	21¾	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	121	121
C. & N. W	69⅞	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝
Do. pref	90	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	90
Rock Island	110	110⅛	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞
St. Paul	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Do. pref	81½	81½	81½	81	82	82
Tol. & Wabash				67		
Do. pref				90		
Fort Wayne				100½	100½	100½
Ohio & Miss	45¾	44¾	44	44	44	44¾
Chic. & Alton			120	120		
Do. pref			135	135		
R. I. & Alton				97		
N. J. Central				108¾		
Canton				47		
W. U. Tel				67		
Quicksilver				13½		
Pacific Mail	55	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
Adams Express				67		
Wells-Fargo Express				54		
American Ex				56½		
U. S. Ex				46		
Gold	113⅞	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	114⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Catawissa preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	57⅛

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—There are no new features to note in the markets to-day. The late sales in coffees and syrups is fully maintained, and far-seeing business men look for even higher rates to rule ere long. If it be true, as reported, that the coffee crop in Rio Janeiro will fall short of its usual average 1,000,000 bags, then coffees must go up in price. The advance in syrups has been caused by a scarcity of that article in the market, though from what cause does not clearly appear. Bacon and provisions are firm, with the tendency of prices upward. Flour is firm at quotations, with ample stocks in hands of both mills and stores. Prime butter is scarce and higher. Peaches fall short of the demand, and prices are stiffer. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with all articles in season. The Grain and Produce Exchange was well attended, at which a number of sales were made.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,449	4,287	11,736
Apples, bbls	2,115	1,999	4,114
Cheese, boxes	801	1,152	1,953
Corn, sacks	6,902	7,998	14,900
Wheat, sacks	5,697	8,499	14,196
Barley, sacks	3,413	3,872	7,285
Rye, sacks	795	1,190	1,985
Oats, sacks	10,586	8,857	19,443
Butter, packages	262	277	539
Bacon, pieces	6,939	4,350	11,289
Bacon, tierces	134	277	411
Dried beef, tierces	26		26

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of lots prices are a fraction changed.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $5 50.

APPLES—Receipts 293 barrels. We are reported sales at $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and some choice lots brought $3 50@4 00.

ASHES—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; quotations are 8¼@9c; refined 4¾@4½c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c per ⅌.

BEANS—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been no changes in prices since our last report. A fair trade is reported with an upward tendency in the market. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 15½@16c; sugar-cured shoulders 16c; plain shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 16c; clear sides 16c; breakfast bacon 17@17½c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 9½@10c; buckets and kegs, 11c ⅌ lb.

BLACKBERRIES—Dried command 12c ⅌ lb.

PEACHES—Sales of new pealed at 20@22c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—The demand is limited, with sales at 30@33c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-25 cans ⅌ doz. at 72½; No. 5 on ⅌ doz. at $1 20; ½-25 cans ⅌ doz. at $2 25.

BROOMS—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3; 75; common, $2 25@2 50; No. 4, $2.

BUTTER—Receipts 86 packages. Prime table butter falls far short of the demand, which is in consequence are firm and higher. Choice roll commands 25@26c ⅌ lb; fresh packed 20@22c; common and medium 14@16c.

CEMENT—The following are the ruling rates of the market: Beesom's Hydraulic, $1 50@1 75; Johnston, $2 25; Hosendale, $4 00@4 50; Caledonia plaster, $3 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ ton.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand at unchanged prices, as reported at the following: Star, full weight, 19c; short do 17c; mould 16c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 296 boxes. The market is reported more active, and an advance anticipated. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 19@19½c; Ohio Goshen 19@19½c; Ohio Factory 9@9½c; Dairy 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

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CARBON OIL—We note sales of standard brands in car lots at 22½c ⅌ gallon, and 25c for single barrels.

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FEATHERS—The receipts since our last report 332 lbs. Prices are unchanged, and fair trade reported at the following: Extra mixed, 75c; fair do, 65c; choicest bakers' flour $6 50@7 00; good to choice resinter wheat, $6 50@6 75; fancy flour sold at various prices as per quality. We think holders of these are confident that prices will not go any lower, and assert the probabilities are that they will ere long advance. Buyers, however, are of a different way of thinking, hence the two are wide apart on their bids.

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Refined Sugars—Crushed 13½c; powdered 14c; granulated 13c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee, 13½c; E and C 13c; C yellow 12½c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10½@11c. Porto Rico—Choice, 11½c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70c ⅌ gallon.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9½@10c.

Syrups—Sugarcane & Refiners' 50c; Golden drip 45c; silver drip 40c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts for the last

twenty-four hours of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley:

Barley sacks	892	Wheat sacks	1,836
Oats sacks	978	Rye sacks	385
Corn sacks	660		

At the Grain and Produce Exchange the following sales were made this morning:

3 car oats in sacks at	41	⅌ bush.
1 car white oats in sacks	45	⅌ bush.
1 car shelled corn, buyer to furnish sacks	64½	⅌ bush.
1 car shelled corn, mixed, on track	64	⅌ bush.
2 cars mixed car corn, track	64	⅌ bush.
3 cars tight pressed hay	24 50	⅌ ton.
2 cars black oats free in elevator	41	⅌ bush.
1 car white oats free in elevator	44	⅌ bush.

There is a good demand on the part of mills for prime lots of wheat, and under light receipts prices are firm, but not quotably higher. Red commands $1 35@1 38; amber $1 28@1 30; white $1 35@1 38. Rye—There is a considerable call for rye, and prices have advanced. We are reported sales at 75@80c. Barley—There is little in the market, and there is some inquiry on the part of brewers for it; prices are nominal at 80c for No. 1 spring.

HAY—We note sales of baled at $22@25 ⅌ ton; wagon lots sold at various prices.

HORSES—Some samples of new hops have appeared in market, and sold up to 50c ⅌ lb; this, however, is not to be taken as an index to the market, which is not yet established. Old stock is held at 22@25c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kips 11@12c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@76c.

LARD—Sales in tierces at 9½@10c; kegs 11c.

HERB—Sales of Dutch Kentucky at $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Fair demand. We can report sales of Cleveland white, $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Peach blows, $1 75@2 00 ⅌ bbl; Jersey, sweets, $4 00@4 50; Baltimore do $3 00@4 00.

ONIONS—Sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ ton at $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; coarse feed $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $2 ⅌ bushel. Trade demand fair.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, by the coop, 55@60c ⅌ pair; old 75@75c.

PEACHES—The supply is scarce up to the demand, and prices have advanced. We quote at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bush.

QUINCES—$2 50@3 50 ⅌ bush.

RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

RICE—Sales by the car load at $7 60; in a small way $8.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

WILLOWS—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; common rectified 90c; proof rectified $1 ⅌ bbl; rye and corn $1 05@1 07½ ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues very dull; prices remain unchanged, in fact, the market may be set down as being in a very demoralized condition. The oil dealers appear to be waiting for something to turn up. They have been waiting for a movement of that kind for some time. How much longer they will have to wait is not easily found out. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Spot, 12c; September, 12c; all year, S. O., 11¼@ 11½c; R. O., all year, 12½c; Parkers', $4 50; Fosters, $4 57½; Lower Creek, $4 70; Oil City, $4 85 per barrel.

REFINED.

Market quiet; nothing doing. We give the nominal rates: Spot, 23½@23½c; September, 23½@23½c; October, 23½@24c; November, 24c; all year 24½c.

For latest oil dispatches see 4th page.

[By Telegraph and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 13, 1871.—The market was extremely dull and quiet to-day, and the aggregate sales were small, only 1,000 barrels. It is not thought that the $150,000,000 subscribed, will be turned into the Treasury in other 5-20s than of the class advertised for redemption. The present gold surplus is $80,000,000. The customs of the next twelve weeks (to December 1) will afford not less than $30,000,000 more, while the intermediate gold interest to be paid out in November is only $12,000,000.

—Government bonds declined from ⅛ to ¼ on some of the issues, and closed dull.

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U. S. Bonds of 1862	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝
Gold	113⅞	114

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	99⅝	100⅛	101⅛	100	100⅛	100
Do. Scrip	94⅞	94½	94⅝	96	95⅞	96
Erie	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Reading	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	115	114⅞
Harlem				137		
Mich. Cent						
Lake Shore	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Illinois Cent			137			
Chess. & Ohio	21¾	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	121	121
C. & N. W	69⅞	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝
Do. pref	90	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	90
Rock Island	110	110⅛	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞
St. Paul	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Do. pref	81½	81½	81½	81	82	82
Tol. & Wabash				67		
Do. pref				90		
Fort Wayne				100½	100½	100½
Ohio & Miss	45¾	44¾	44	44	44	44¾
Chic. & Alton			120	120		
Do. pref			135	135		
R. I. & Alton				97		
N. J. Central				108¾		
Canton				47		
W. U. Tel				67		
Quicksilver				13½		
Pacific Mail	55	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
Adams Express				67		
Wells-Fargo Express				54		
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U. S. Ex				46		
Gold	113⅞	114	114⅛	114	114⅛	114⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Catawissa preferred	49
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	57⅛

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—There are no new features to note in the markets to-day. The late sales in coffees and syrups is fully maintained, and far-seeing business men look for even higher rates to rule ere long. If it be true, as reported, that the coffee crop in Rio Janeiro will fall short of its usual average 1,000,000 bags, then coffees must go up in price. The advance in syrups has been caused by a scarcity of that article in the market, though from what cause does not clearly appear. Bacon and provisions are firm, with the tendency of prices upward. Flour is firm at quotations, with ample stocks in hands of both mills and stores. Prime butter is scarce and higher. Peaches fall short of the demand, and prices are stiffer. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with all articles in season. The Grain and Produce Exchange was well attended, at which a number of sales were made.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,449	4,287	11,736
Apples, bbls	2,115	1,999	4,114
Cheese, boxes	801	1,152	1,953
Corn, sacks	6,902	7,998	14,900
Wheat, sacks	5,697	8,499	14,196
Barley, sacks	3,413	3,872	7,285
Rye, sacks	795	1,190	1,985
Oats, sacks	10,586	8,857	19,443
Butter, packages	262	277	539
Bacon, pieces	6,939	4,350	11,289
Bacon, tierces	134	277	411
Dried beef, tierces	26		26

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of lots prices are a fraction changed.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $5 50.

APPLES—Receipts 293 barrels. We are reported sales at $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and some choice lots brought $3 50@4 00.

ASHES—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; quotations are 8¼@9c; refined 4¾@4½c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c per ⅌.

BEANS—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been no changes in prices since our last report. A fair trade is reported with an upward tendency in the market. We quote as follows: Prime sugar-cured hams 15½@16c; sugar-cured shoulders 16c; plain shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 16c; clear sides 16c; breakfast bacon 17@17½c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 9½@10c; buckets and kegs, 11c ⅌ lb.

BLACKBERRIES—Dried command 12c ⅌ lb.

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BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-25 cans ⅌ doz. at 72½; No. 5 on ⅌ doz. at $1 20; ½-25 cans ⅌ doz. at $2 25.

BROOMS—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3; No. 4, $2 25; common, $2 25@2 50; No. 4, $2.

BUTTER—Receipts 86 packages. Prime table butter falls far short of the demand, which is in consequence are firm and higher. Choice roll commands 25@26c ⅌ lb; fresh packed 20@22c; common and medium 14@16c.

CEMENT—The following are the ruling rates of the market: Beesom's Hydraulic, $1 50@1 75; Johnston, $2 25; Hosendale, $4 00@4 50; Caledonia plaster, $3 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ ton.

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Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70c ⅌ gallon.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9½@10c.

Syrups—Sugarcane & Refiners' 50c; Golden drip 45c; silver drip 40c; lowgrades 30@35c.

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ONIONS—Sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ ton at $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; coarse feed $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $2 ⅌ bushel. Trade demand fair.

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Harlem				137		
Mich. Cent						
Lake Shore	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Illinois Cent			137			
Chess. & Ohio	21¾	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	121	121
C. & N. W	69⅞	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝
Do. pref	90	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	90
Rock Island	110	110⅛	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞
St. Paul	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Do. pref	81½	81½	81½	81	82	82
Tol. & Wabash				67		
Do. pref				90		
Fort Wayne				100½	100½	100½
Ohio & Miss	45¾	44¾	44	44	44	44¾
Chic. & Alton			120	120		
Do. pref			135	135		
R. I. & Alton				97		
N. J. Central				108¾		
Canton				47		
W. U. Tel				67		
Quicksilver				13½		
Pacific Mail	55	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
Adams Express				67		
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Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Text of M. Thiers's Message.

Turbulent Scene in the Assembly.

French Protectorate Over a Convent in Rome —Disarmament of the National Guard—The Orleans Deputies to take their Seats in the Assembly.

PARIS, September 13.—The *France* reports that the affair of the Convent of the Trinity at Rome has been settled, the French Protectorate having been acknowledged.

Orders to put in force the law for the disarmament of the National Guard have been sent to the departments of Rhone, Gard and Loire.

The *Patrie* intimates that after the recess the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville will take their seats in the Assembly.

Reading of Thiers's Message.

VERSAILLES, September 13.—In the Assembly today a long message from Thiers was received, the reading of which lasted half an hour. Thiers says the members have well earned a suspension of their arduous labors. He promises, in the meantime, to work incessantly for the organization of the country, and frankly asks the deputies to ascertain from their constituents at home whether the country wishes for a reconstruction based on the glorious traditions of a thousand years, or for the abandonment of the Ship of State to the torrent leading to an unknown future; in brief, whether the people want a monarchy or a republic. The President says he submits to the decisions of the Budget Committee. His only reason for asking for additional taxes was to provide for the redemption of the debt. He concludes with an exhortation to the members to work like a crew in danger of shipwreck with a port in sight. The message was coldly received, some passages provoking laughter. The Assembly then proceeded to discuss, and finally adopted a bill providing for the prorogation of the session from the 17th of September to the 4th of December, 1871. The main feature of the bill is the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to control the government during the recess.

The Newcastle Strikers.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, September 13.—The striker's league in favor of nine hours for a day's work have issued a manifesto expressing the hope that the fight will be continued until a complete victory is obtained over the employers. The manifesto promises that as long as the strike continues the men shall be provided for. Eight shillings per week will be paid each man, and one shilling for each child engaged in the strike.

Death of a Noted Pugilist.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Nat. Langham, the noted English pugilist, died in London on the 1st inst.

The Catholic Breach.

The London *Times* of the 2d says: The religious movement in Austria and Hungary was extending. At Vienna the number of adherents of the old Catholic party is also great. Three thousand families have applied through Anton, the ecclesiastical leader of the party to administer religion, for permission to have a mass performed in the Cathedral of St. Stephens by such priests as have remained faithful to the pure old Christian doctrine. The Archbishop of Neubrie, hitherto regarded as the headquarters of the ultramontanes, many of the inhabitants have joined the old Catholic party. Communities connected with the movement have been established in Bohemia and Corinthia, and the first Catholic newspaper, *The Defense*, has made its appearance at Marnsdorf, in German Bohemia.

Exciting Scene in the Assembly.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers of the 31st ultimo describe the scenes in the Assembly as follows: M. Baragnan excited the wrath of M. Testelin to such an extent that the latter shouted out that he had "licked the boots of the late government," on which a voice from the right retorted "You blackened them." The scene which followed this interchange of civilities was unparalleled even in the annals of this most turbulent Assembly. A certain M. Decazy rushed at M. Testelin as though with the intention of throttling him. The Right rose to their feet, as it to charge into the melee, when the Left, and seemed altogether to forget Thiers's speech a few days ago, in which he said his principal occupation was to prevent rival parties in the Chamber from flying at each other's throats They threw themselves upon Decazy, after vainly ringing the bell, seemed to come to the conclusion that he would leave them to fight it out, and turned to put on their hats. It was not to be found. For a moment the scene was animated to the last degree, M. Grevy and his hussiers in search of his hat, the deputies roaring and shaking their fists in each others faces. At last Grevy found his hat and the members at the same time seemed to find their tempers. So, after putting it on for a second or two, he took it off again, and Testelin came forward and made an apology. But in ten minutes the cobblers were as bad as before, if they were not a little worse. Every now and then one side, not the speaker, but those sitting in the benches behind, would utter a word or cry which would be distasteful to the others. Then the opposite side would jump on their feet, shake their fists over the way, gesticulate, bellow, roar and stamp like madmen. Every speaker from the tribune commenced by saying he wished, above all things, not to use irritating words, yet ere five minutes were over he was denouncing his opponents and their principles as frantically as if they were enemies of France, not Frenchmen like themselves.

The Relations of Russia and Prussia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of August 12 says: There seems to be something wrong about the relations between the Russian court and that of Berlin. The most evident sign of coolness towards Prussia is the reappearance of anti-Prussian articles in the Russian press. Last December the Chief Censor announced to the editors of all Russian newspapers that it was the will of the Czar that all attacks on Prussia should cease. The order was faithfully obeyed, and even some journals which had formerly been declared adversaries of Prussia went so far as to publish articles setting forth the advantages of a Russo-Prussian alliance.

Directly after the Czar returned from his German tour all was changed. The *Golos*, which is known to be inspired by Gen. Milutyn, Minister of War, openly declared in its number of the 31st inst. that the policy of Prussia is dangerous to the very existence of the Russian Empire. The events of the last ten years it says prove that during the whole of that time Prussia has had one leading principle of action, that of securing an ally before a war and; breaking alliance as soon as it is victorious. In 1862 she entered into an eternal alliance with Austria. In 1870 she made friends with Russia, and now that she has gained a victory, which she owes almost entirely to Russia's conservative policy, she is endeavoring to form an alliance with Austria against us. Will not Europe at length understand the dangers which proceed from such a policy? Is it not time to form a league of mutual security against such machinations?

NEW YORK.

The Workingmen's Demonstration

Defalcation Discovered in the Postoffice.

$150,000 Lost in Stock Speculations

Affair Settled With the Government.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1871.

WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION—A COVERT THREAT.

A great procession of the various workingmen's unions in demonstration of their resolution to insist on the eight hours' a day rule took place to-day They were in all eighteen societies represented, and despite the rain, large numbers turned out in each body. In all not less than 12,000 men were in line, and they presented a most imposing appearance as they filed along the street, with their rich banners and insignia. The members were dressed in holiday attire, the majority of the aprons, nearly all being trimmed at the edges. The procession attracted large numbers of spectators, who followed in its wake. A small cannon drawn by eight men attired in white, bore the inscription, "eight hours—peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must."

A HEAVY DEFALCATION IN THE POSTOFFICE.

A morning paper has the statement from John W. Norton, Superintendent of the money department of the city postoffice, is a defaulter to the extent of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that he drew on the United States Assistant Treasurer at the sub-Treasury for one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, ostensibly for use in the Postoffice Department. This money he is known to have used in speculations in Wall street. He compromised with the Government and resigned his position. Others of the employees are said to be suspected of similar business.

Superintendent Norton, of the Money Order Department of the post office has confessed that he is defaulter of the amount of $115,000, and he and his wife have voluntarily surrendered all their property at Plainfield, New Jersey, consisting of a farm, several valuable horses, &c., estimated in all to be worth $175,00. This property, as we have already stated, was put in the hands of one of General Jone's bondsmen in trust for the remainder, and steps have been taken to sell it and turn the proceeds over to the General's bondsmen to secure them from loss. Horace Greely, Samuel S. Sinclair, Sheridan Hoos, and Abraham Wakeman are bondsmen. The Government will not suffer by the defalcation. It has been ascertained that Norton drew funds from the sub-treasury and deposited them with a broker for use on the street in speculations. The money order account was entirely within his control, and there was no check upon his operations.

THE GOOD FELLOWS.

The annual session of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows commenced yesterday. Delegations from twelve States are present. The opening address was delivered by the National Grand Master. He congratulated those present on the satisfactory condition of the order, stated its standing and workings, and made several suggestions to secure future good government. The Secretary's report showed a steady, hopeful improvement in the state of the order, which is manifested throughout the State. The Treasurer's report showed that upwards of $50,000 was subscribed during the year for benevolent purposes.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg, and the St. Laurent from Brest.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Diocesan Convention at Chicago

The Address of Bishop Whitehouse.

Review of the Cheney Case.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The morning session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention was devoted to listening to the annual address of Bishop Whitehouse. He hoped that in future the history of the Church would typify its history. In the Church the freedom of conscience was admitted within the bounds of reason and religion. Their duty was to stand firmly by the standards and formularies of the Anglican Church, and not to give way to individual whim or overweening presumption. The training of youth was a most important element in the sustainment of religion. Fathers and mothers should see to it that the wiles of other sects should not seem childish and harmless to their faith. Parents should be religious in practice as well as in theory, so that their children should not be tempted to worship God at other and stranger shrines than those of the Anglican church. He alluded particularly to the danger young persons in coming to come within the dangerous and seductive influences of the Roman Catholics by secret and more especially the Anglican faith, which was the faith of old England, was a counteracting influence to the alluring wiles of Rome. They were men, said the Bishop, who might call him a "Pittsdale." He believed in the boon of common prayer, and thought that the Liturgy of the church should not be lightly uttered. Some changes in the prayer-book were to be advocated at the approaching General Episcopal Convention, but as it stood now, it was the ecclesiastical law, and should be maintained. The welfare of the faith demanded it.

The Bishop then referred to the case of Mr. Cheney, dwelling at length upon the points which have been before the public for a long time. Mr. Cheney, he said, had been suspended from all functions in the Church of God, but the trustees of Christ Church had sustained him as pastor of that church. The congregation also sustained him, and the vestrymen would recognize Bishop Whitehouse only so far as he recognized Mr. Cheney as minister of the anglican church. The Bishop went at some length on his late visitation to Christ Church, and maintained his original position on all points of the controversy. He strongly censured the wardens for continuing to employ a degraded clergyman, and disgraced of them by placing them in the same category with the minister they had banished. The Bishop then closed by assailing the prevalent tendency of the day, and the reprehensible conduct of the daily press in sustaining them.

POLITICAL.

Republican Victory in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, September 13.—A special from Denver says the election in New Mexico on Monday resulted in a Republican triumph. The Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress is elected, and the Republicans will have a majority in the Territorial Legislature.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, September 13, 1871

Hern, George, Denville, N. Y. 3c
Hughes, Wm., Lowell, Mass. 1c
Newcomer, Mrs. J., Dayton, Ohio 1c
Riley, John, East Ridge, Pa. 3c
Slimker, Finlson, Ill. 2c
Watkins, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c

A TERRIBLE TALE.

Freak of a Maniac—He Has a Revelation from "the Oraculum"—"Murder Most Foul" —A Case for Mayor Brush.

About two o'clock this morning, as one of our city policemen was quietly patrolling his beat on Fourth avenue, above Smithfield street, he was alarmed by the cry of "murder!" "murder!" which emanated from a man running frantically down the avenue in his shirt-sleeves. The policeman promptly stopped the pedestrian and in a moment saw that the party was none other than a character well known in police circles as Michael Reardon.

The officer, knowing full well that Michael was given to the flowing bowl, and that whenever he (we) took more than was himself at all, took him in charge and conveyed him to the Central Station House.

When the prisoner was presented to Capt. Reed he claimed the privilege of making a statement of his case. The captain graciously granted permission, when, after devoutly making the sign of the cross, he spoke as follows; Gintlimin this is the most extraordinary case as of fich ye's have iver heard. Let me till you gintlimen it was discovered in the oraculum. I've got wan tha, was sint to me from Cork an, it niver lies. The oraculum told me that me brother was murthered on the levy, and that his body was birred in the waters of the Monygahlay. He just come here from Cork and brought me a thousand pouns in goold notes, and he's been robbed o' the money. Jerry Coughlin has been killed too, and at the priasit blissid minit Bayor Brush is at Jerry's saloon wid thirteen hun'er policies but they'll all be murthered if ye's don't quickly sind aid. The oraculum tould me the whole ut if ile I was spicifly slapin' in my bed. The Lord bliss us all!" Excuse me gintlemin for a minit file I make a short prayer." At this point the prisoner walked to a corner of the watch house office and for a time talked quite confidentially to himself. Returning to the desk he quietly informed the Captain that he had just received a telegram from China, wherein he was informed that "Bridget O'Connell had been blissid wand wife,' had done all the murtherin' of his brother." The man then exclaimed "lock me up! lock me up! the murtherin' devils are comin'," and with this he made a dash for the corridor of the cells and soon was in durance vile.

The unfortunate individual is the victim of drink and when he imbibes too much, is taken with just such hallucinations as he developed at the lock-up this morning. His case will be attended to by Mayor Brush at the six A. M. hearing.

PRISONERS AT LARGE.

Unfruitful Visit of a Pittsburgh Detective—He Misses His Game—Small and Hazlett Still on Their Travels.

The fact of the escape from the lock-up of Small and Hazlett, the two murderers who so cleverly worked their way through the floor of the "Bull Pen" and thence to liberty, is fresh in the minds of our readers. From intelligence received on last Thursday, the authorities were warranted in supposing that the escaped prisoners were in Cincinnati. In order to capture them, private detective, Peter Dresser was dispatched to the City of Pork on last Friday night, or rather early on Saturday morning. The detective was furnished with the correct and number of the house where the party in demand were supposed to be located. Arriving in Cincinnati in broad daylight, Mr. Dresser doubtless thinking it better not to attempt to secure the men until night had thrown its shades over the city, peacefully patroled its thoroughfares and passed the time in comfortable style. Sunday was the same line of business. Eventually the daylight disappeared, and soon after, as a correspondent informs us, Mr. Dresser and an sterally obliging sport, City detectives visited the house in question. Unfortunately they were too late. The worthies had evidently obtained word of the arrival of Mr. Dresser, and had profited thereby. The local detective left Pittsburgh on a mid-day train and reached Cincinnati while darkness still reigned supreme he might have been successful in accomplishing his object, but unfortunately the opposite has been the result.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Dresser had not returned, but that he will come home empty handed at no late hour to-day is most probable.

We know not who engineered "the job" in question, but that it has been projected and carried out in a most bungling manner is plainly evident.

DESIRED TO CARVE.

A Saloon Keeper on the Rampage—He is Stopped in Time.

At a late hour last night a man named John Sill was arrested on Smithfield street, by one of the Mayor's police, and conveyed to the Central Station House, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The prisoner on his arrival was the owner of a saloon on Smithfield street, near First avenue, known as the "Wigwam," When arrested Sill had in himself at all, took him in charge and conveyed him to the Central Station House.

When the prisoner was presented to Capt. Reed he claimed the privilege of making a statement of his case. The captain graciously granted permission, when, after devoutly making the sign of the cross, he spoke as follows; Gintlimin this is the most extraordinary case as of fich ye's have iver heard. Let me till you gintlimen it was discovered in the oraculum. I've got wan tha, was sint to me from Cork an, it niver lies. The oraculum tould me that me brother was murthered on the levy, and that his body was birred in the waters of the Monygahlay. He just come here from Cork and brought me a thousand pouns in goold notes, and he's been robbed o' the money. Jerry Coughlin has been killed too, and at the priasit blissid minit Bayor Brush is at Jerry's saloon wid thirteen hun'er policies but they'll all be murthered if ye's don't quickly sind aid. The oraculum tould me the whole ut if ile I was spicifly slapin' in my bed. The Lord bliss us all!" Excuse me gintlemin for a minit file I make a short prayer." At this point the prisoner walked to a corner of the watch house office and for a time talked quite confidentially to himself. Returning to the desk he quietly informed the Captain that he had just received a telegram from China, wherein he was informed that "Bridget O'Connell had been blissid wand wife,' had done all the murtherin' of his brother." The man then exclaimed "lock me up! lock me up! the murtherin' devils are comin'," and with this he made a dash for the corridor of the cells and soon was in durance vile.

The unfortunate individual is the victim of drink and when he imbibes too much, is taken with just such hallucinations as he developed at the lock-up this morning. His case will be attended to by Mayor Brush at the six A. M. hearing.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

The Protective Homestead Association.

The remarkable success which has attended the Homestead Associations of New York and other cities has induced a number of our citizens to inform a similar association in this city, with the above title, which was perfected at a meeting at Jones's Hall, Fourth avenue, last evening. The chief object of the association is to afford workingmen, *the opportunity and facility of its execution*, to purchase and all who may desire to procure comfortable homes, means by which they can obtain them for an outlay less than the average amount paid in yearly rents. The *association* will be conducted upon the *joint stock* principle, retaining the favorable features of building associations, whereby the stockholders derive all the benefits which accrue from the association. An organization was effected last night, the following Board of Directors being elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, H. G. G. Fink; Vice President, David Lowry; Directors, E. Abel, A. S. Foster, C. D. Butler, A. S. Sloan, George J. Gray, David Hess, Thomas P. Duncan, H. G. G. Fink, Henry Jones; Secretary, S. Y. Kennedy.

A number of additional shares were subscribed at the meeting last night in Jones's Hall. We understand that books of subscription will be opened in a few days, and due announcement of the same made through the press.

Monongahela Valley Fair.

The Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at Monongahela City on the 20th and 21st instant. Liberal premiums are offered, and a large number of entries have already been made. The Brownsville Telegraph says will issue half fare tickets in and from Monongahela City, thus affording visitors most excellent advantages.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was another immense crowd at the Pittsburgh Opera House last evening to hear Mr. Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." The stock company gave very creditable support. "Rip" will be repeated to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A very large audience greeted the third appearance of Mr. Collins last evening. This evening the sterling comedy, the "Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," and the rollicking farce of the "Magic Shirt" will form the attractions.

VARIETIES.—There is no end to the splendid bill presented nightly by Manager Aims. All the stars appear this evening in a splendid molange.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—Maters at the new Opera House seem at length to have assumed a shape which promises to fulfill the object for which that elegant establishment was erected. The engagement of Mr. Jefferson proves beyond peradventure the fact that there is a desire upon the part of the public to sustain most, liberally, attractions which can justly claim to real merit. True, a liberal policy on the part of the management is necessary to secure such attractions, but as it is simply a question which the manager himself must decide, between full houses on the side of liberality and empty benches on the opposite one, it seems quite clear that the former is the system which will win in the long run. We believe that the management of the new Opera House is beginning to appreciate that fact, for owing before the conclusion of the very successful engagement of Mr. Jefferson, he announces as the coming attraction a feature in the amusement field which, although long talked of, could have secured, and which, if properly appreciated, will command the like-tide of popular approval which has turned so decidedly in favor of the new Opera House this week.

The Mrs. J. A. Oates comic opera company, which Mr. C. D. Hess brings to this city, under an engagement with Mr. Ellsler, will appear here for the first time on Monday evening next, and will remain one week, giving six evening performances and one matinee, the latter taking place on Saturday afternoon, as usual.

Efforts have been made by other managers during former seasons to bring this troupe to Pittsburgh, but failed for various reasons, but we are at length to have the first real taste of genuine comic opera, an entertainment at which all may laugh, and enjoy the sweetest strains of the most eminent composers; a travesty without the vulgarisms of opera bouffe or broad burlesque, yet a neplete with fun and jollity that none can resist its force.

Mrs. J. A. Oates as described in most enligistic terms by our exchanges, as a beautiful little brunette, with remarkable amount of vivacity and versatility, and with a clear soprano voice of most extraordinary power and compass. Her company is said to be as excellent throughout. The Albany *Argus* says that "outside of the grand opera companies of Nilsson and Parepa, it has no equal as a musical combination upon the American stage."

Mr. Charles H. Drew is the first tenor; Mr. H. T. Allen the baritone: Mr. W. H. Crane the basso; Mr. A. E. Sweet, second tenor; Mr. Edward Horns, second baso; Mr. James Jones, second baritone; Miss Jennie McClellan, contralto; Mrs. H. T. Allen and Miss Mary Nugent, sopranos. These are only the principals of the company, which numbers about thirty persons all told.

We have before us several notices from New York papers, concerning Mrs. Oates, which are extended and enthusiastic; but we have space only for a few extracts which we quote to give an idea of what we may expect. The *Herald* says:

"Her very laugh is contagious, and her voice melodious in the extreme. The range of her voice is extraordinary.

The *World* says: "She possesses a remarkable voice for so small a body. She won her audience at once, by the ingenious and almost childish grace and *vivacity* with which she entered into the rollicking fun of the piece.

The *Evening Telegram* says: "To say that she is brilliant but half expresses the truth that we desire to say of her." There are a dozen others quite as strong, which we have not space to publish.

Mr. Hess has selected for the opening piece here a new adaptation of Planche's extravaganza of "Fortunio," in which may be enjoyed a reproduction of the heartiest fun, and, at the same time, most happily interwoven with the melodies, some over fifty of the gems from such operas as "Martha," "Lucia," "Orpheus," "Fra Diavolo," &c., rendered with full, fresh voices. The piece will be handsomely mounted, the costumes of the company being particularly elegant, and Mr. Alfred Palmer is now engaged in painting scenery expressly for it. The most refined audiences support the Oates Combination.

ALDERMAN KOENIG yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Bert, of the Twelfth ward, who is charged by his next door neighbor, Lindley Raabe with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a water spout—or rather no water spout—the consequence of which is that every rainy day, when it descends, pours down the wals of the prosecutor's residence to the serious injury of the plaster thereon. The accused has given bail for a hearing.

AN affray occurred yesterday in the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in which a workman named Linton was seriously injured by a fellow workman who struck him on the head with a sledge hammer. Dr. Daily was called on and dressed the injured man's wounds. The matter will likely take a legal turn to-day.

A COUPLE of individuals, named respectively Smith and McCarty, indulged in a free fight yesterday afternoon, on Penn street, which not only caused such a crowd that the street cars were blockaded, but was likely enough to get the couple arrested and held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols.

A TREAT IN THE WAY OF PANTOMIME.

The Celebrated Abbott Troupe Coming.

Since the days of Antonio, Jerome and Francois Ravel, first-class pantomime troupes have been, "like angels' visits, few and far between." The announcement that the celebrated Abbott Pantomime Troupe, numbering among its members two of the younger Ravels, which met with such decided success at the Grand Opera House in New York, is to appear at the Fifth Avenue Opera House next week, will be received with delight. That the readers of the COMMERCIAL may not remain in ignorance of the great merits of the Abbott Troupe, the following criticism on one of their performances is taken from the Buffalo *Courier* of a late date:

Last evening the Abbott Pantomime Troupe, from Fox's Grand Opera House, made their *debut* before a Buffalo audience at the Academy of Music. The pantomime performed, "The Three Hunchbacks," does not differ in general character from other pieces of its class. The last thing thought of is plot, of course; a thin basis is given in the woes of the maiden (Sophie Ravel) who is in the clutches of the three hunchbacks, Christie, Howland and Franklin, for the mad freaks that follow their transformation, Sophie becoming *Columbina*, Christie *Pandaloon*, Howland *Policonello*, and Franklin *Pep*, while Abbott, the *Simple Simon* who does the drudgery before the change for *Old Gerzepp, Splorger* (Christie) becomes *Clown*, and Walter Ravel, the lover of the untransformed *Columbina*, is made to appear as the *Harlequin*. Sophie Ravel's dressing of the *Fairy Queen*, appearing once and again at the critical points, and X. Zeltner (was there ever a human being with such a suitable name?) as *Cæsar Augustus*, a colored farm hand.

Charles Abbott is fully borne out the reputation which has preceded him. His agility, comicality of expressions and eloquence of gesture we have never seen surpassed by any artist. He is the very soul and spirit of the piece, foremost in every bit of devilry that is carried out. The conventional clown is so well known that we go no further than saying that Abbott is chief of all the clowns, and may well be called, as he often is, the Grimaldi of the age. Indeed, we are not certain that the compliment would not be more correctly made if we styled Grimaldi the ancient Abbott.

Of the entire company we can speak in the highest terms. All are right up in their business, and never falter or fail in the performance of the most difficult feats. Sophie Ravel is an elegant dancer, and can sustain the reputation of the family in every respect. Christie, Howland, Franklin and Walter Ravel are simply wonderful, and the *acrobatic* combination, can twist themselves into the most impossible shapes and go through the most unexpected places.

As a whole the performance is extremely lively. There is not a moment's let up in the hilarity, and the audience are kept in a constant state of amusement. The last which, more than any other, makes the representation attractive, is that the tricks and acts are fresh. Of course no pantomime could be kept up for two hours, at this age of the world, and be entirely original, but very many of the oddities brought out by the Abbott combination were never before seen upon the stage. The mechanical appliances were admirably managed.

The Irish songs and jigs by Jerry Cohen were a pleasant feature of the programme, and pleased the audience immensely. He was rapturously encored, and, though very accommodating, could not give the people enough. The Moe brothers, champion skaters, also gave an interlude, which made an agreeable diversion.

THE LIST OF TAXABLES.

Who Did the Bidding at Homestead.

The published results of the great sale at Homestead are so wonderfully large, that many are disposed to doubt their reality, and to think that the company has resorted to the usual petty deceptions practiced on such occasions.

As a perfect "squelcher" to all such insinuations, we give below the names of one hundred and ninety purchasers, who now constitute the list of taxables for the "borough." The list will strike every one as being even more remarkable for the character and standing of many of the names, than for the fact will add greatly to the value of property in the place. So choice a community never before came spontaneously together in any suburb of any city. Here are the names:

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CHLORALUM is a safe disinfectant; harmless as common salt, yet a powerful deodorizer. For sale at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

CHLORALUM prevents contagion; is useful in all small-pox cases. Sold at CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

SMALL-POX DESTROYS should be disinfected with *Chloralum*; it is safe and sure. Sold at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth avenue.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

200 *DESIRABLE LARGE BUILDING LOTS ONLY FOUR MILES FROM BIRMINGHAM.*

Next Monday morning at nine o'clock an excursion will leave the Connellsville Depot for the sale of those large, elegantly situated building lots adjoining Homestead Farm. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railroad, now being rapidly built, runs directly through this property, and will have a station on the premises. Said Works Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, is immediately opposite. These are not small lots, they being from 40 to 60 feet front by 110 to 200 feet in depth, but ample grounds for elegant homes, surrounded by such advantages. Go and examine for yourself. For full particulars, apply to Hugh M. Bole, General Agent, 24 Fifth avenue, second floor. TH-M

Auction Sale.

Splendid building lots at auction, on Western avenue, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. See advertisement. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

"Burnett's" Cocoaine

For the hair, once used recommends itself."—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

A Variety

Of staple china, including all the latest styles, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china store, No. 100 Wood street.

Everybody Should Try

Ariosa Fragar and Compono Coffees.

A Large Assortment

Of table cutlery, including all the various styles, ivory handled and silver steel knives, silver plated forks, etc., at the china store, No. 100 Wood street.

Dr. O. W. Holmes

And many distinguished men recommend *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.*

The Finest Quality

Of silver plated ware, in sets and pieces, embracing all the latest styles and most approved patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china store, No. 100 Wood street.

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DIED.

CURRY—On Tuesday, at twenty minutes to 8 o'clock, DAVID CURRY, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Butler street, opposite the entrance to Allegheny Cemetery, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, September 14th, at 3 o'clock.

BRIGHT—On Tuesday afternoon, September 12, 1871, at 6 o'clock, AGNES, wife of A. S. Bright, in her twenty-eighth year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of Seneca street and Fifth avenue, THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Hebron Church for interment.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, THS NEW YORK.

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ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

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LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Offices and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER ..... Lessee and Manager.

Fourth appearance of

Mr. John Collins.

THIS EVENING will be presented the very last comedy of the season,

Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve.

McShane.....Mr. John Collins.

In which he will sing the "Sprig of Shillelagh," and the Widow Machree, to coincide with the latest fashion of the MAGIC SHIRT. Paddy Murphy, Mr. John Collins, in which he will sing the "Bould Soldier Boy" and the "Birth of St. Patrick."

Friday Evening benefit of Mr. JOHN COLLINS.

Grand COLLINS Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Monday next ABBOTT & HOYT. Scenic Artists.

ABBOTT PANTOMIME COMPANY, in the Three Hunchbacks.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER..... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of the Celebrated Comedian,

Mr. Joseph Jefferson,

For Six Nights Only and Saturday Matinee, commencing THIS MONDAY EVENING, September 11, 1871, in his great specialty of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Or the Sleep of Twenty Years.

Rip Van Winkle.....Joseph Jefferson.
Gretchen, Rip's Wife.....Mrs. Eddy Elsler.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JEFFERSON.

Saturday Evening—Franklin *Pep*, Wife Abbott, the *Simple Simon* who does the drudgery before the change for *Old Gerzepp, Splorger* (Christie becomes *Clown*, and Walter Ravel, the lover of the untransformed *Columbina*, is made to appear as the *Harlequin*. Sophie Ravel's dressing does the *Fairy Queen*, appearing once and again at the critical points, and X. Zeltner (was there ever a human being with such a suitable name?) as *Cæsar Augustus*, a colored farm hand.

Charles Abbott is fully borne out the reputation which has preceded him. His agility, comicality of expressions and eloquence of gesture we have never seen surpassed by any artist. He is the very soul and spirit of the piece, foremost in every bit of devilry that is carried out. The conventional clown is so well known that we go no further than saying that Abbott is chief of all the clowns, and may well be called, as he often is, the Grimaldi of the age. Indeed, we are not certain that the compliment would not be more correctly made if we styled Grimaldi the ancient Abbott.

Of the entire company we can speak in the highest terms. All are right up in their business, and never falter or fail in the performance of the most difficult feats. Sophie Ravel is an elegant dancer, and can sustain the reputation of the family in every respect. Christie, Howland, Franklin and Walter Ravel are simply wonderful, and the *acrobatic* combination, can twist themselves into the most impossible shapes and go through the most unexpected places.

As a whole the performance is extremely lively. There is not a moment's let up in the hilarity, and the audience are kept in a constant state of amusement. The last which, more than any other, makes the representation attractive, is that the tricks and acts are fresh. Of course no pantomime could be kept up for two hours, at this age of the world, and be entirely original, but very many of the oddities brought out by the Abbott combination were never before seen upon the stage. The mechanical appliances were admirably managed.

The Irish songs and jigs by Jerry Cohen were a pleasant feature of the programme, and pleased the audience immensely. He was rapturously encored, and, though very accommodating, could not give the people enough. The Moe brothers, champion skaters, also gave an interlude, which made an agreeable diversion.

THE LIST OF TAXABLES.

Who Did the Bidding at Homestead.

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